

## DISCUSS TREATY'S ECONOMIC EFFECT

Trust Company Considers the  
Future Trade Relations of  
Signatories.

ALL MARKETS TO EXPAND  
Many Years Will Be Needed to  
Make Clear Implications  
of Document.

The economic effect of the peace treaty on international trade and possible extent to which its operation may determine future commercial and industrial relations between its signatory powers are discussed in the current issue of *American Goods and Foreign Markets*, the semi-monthly review of foreign trade relations of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The article says in part:

"The several peace treaties have economic implications which will require many years to become clear. The mere affixing of the official seals and the ratification by the several nations, which is expected to follow, do not automatically usher in the new era. It is the execution of the treaty and the utilization of the extra treaty forces which are abroad in the world, that will determine the future development of nations and so the course of industry and commerce.

"In the main features the treaty is explicit enough and, unless other forces not comprehended change the aspect of the world, it is perhaps possible to state in general and qualified terms some of the outstanding features of the present economic international situation and indicate main factors which may operate in establishment of new trade relations. Germany loses the right of her coal and iron in the settlement. Although freed of the cost of maintaining an immense military and naval establishment, she must pay not alone her debts to her own people, which she may presently decide to repudiate, though, of course without using the word, but also the indemnity imposed by the Allies. She is stripped of colonies and merchant marine and much of the commercial and industrial establishment in other countries. She must resume operations with a handicap of enormous external debt and vast loss of prestige. Her new Government cannot be expected to continue trade practices of the past, which were a burden upon the great mass of her people.

**Future Trade Policy of France.**  
"To-day France faces a new regime as different from the old as a bee from a butterfly. The restoration of Alsace and Lorraine and the transfer of the east of the Sarre Valley give her an opportunity for industrial expansion in the sense in which that term is usually used in this country. She lost so great a proportion of her skilled workers that she will be forced to adopt changed methods of production, which, fortunately enough, are best applied to the heavier industries. Thus it is not surprising to see the French planning to turn out an automobile almost on a par in first cost and in operation expense with the cheapest and popular American makes. Compare such a product with the types of motor with which we associate France to-day and the changed outlook of the nation is made graphic.

There is another force making for the development in France of an exportable surplus of a magnitude hitherto undreamed of. The great external debt can be paid in the last analysis only in goods. Great changes will have to be made in the Government's fiscal policy, its future dependence and the future budgets of the country will almost surely be financed with greater weight laid upon taxation than upon bond issues.

Separated from the scene of the deciding struggle by half the circumference of the earth, it is nevertheless true that of all the chief belligerents Japan emerges with the greatest proportional increase of power and prestige and the best prospect for immediate material gain. Half a century ago Japan was an isolated and unimportant little country, overpopulated and eking out a bare agrarian existence with little or no contact with the world. To-day she stands accepted as one of the great powers of the earth. Her industrial capacity has been doubled by the demands which the Far East has made upon her during the war. She is established in markets into which she had barely entered at the outbreak of hostilities.

**New Influence of Japan.**  
"Her expedition to Siberia has given her a sort of prior right in that country when it is finally opened to free trading, and through the Dutch East Indies, Australia, British India and other Eastern regions her goods are known and accepted as never before. But greatest of all must stand her new influence in China, crowned by the temporary heritage of the German concession in Shanghai.

"Japan has been called the Great Britain of the East. There is no doubt that her geographical position as well as the temperment and ability of her people make it appear that she has barely begun to exert her influence upon the world of trade and industry.

"The most casual student cannot fail to see that the nations of the Allies are likely to increase their trade to the extent to which that of Germany is decreased plus much of the additional consuming capacity which the world will develop in the ensuing years. Granted rapidly improving methods, the debts which they have assumed in waging the war, while vastly greater than any which have been chronicled, cannot be called overburdening. Most of the debts are owed to persons in lands controlled by the debtor Governments. Their payment will not mean the impoverishment of the nations. The external debt will inevitably be a stimulus in the forthcoming pursuit of foreign markets. Except in a few regions, the mines, the fields and the factories are intact. There has been a loss in man-power, but it is probably very nearly balanced from a purely economic point of view by the improvement in productive methods which has come about.

"It will have been noted that all the countries of the world are laying great stress upon the development of the foreign trade as a means of regaining their financial stability. Whatever this may mean in future commercial rivalry, in friction and jealousies, it cannot fail to extend the markets of the world, to bring a higher degree of civilization to the countries whose trade is the prize."

## DRUG WARNING IS ISSUED.

Addicts Must Show Registration Card After To-morrow.

Physicians and druggists were warned yesterday by Dr. Royce S. Copeland of the Health Department that under the regulations of the State Department of Narcotics Drug Control they must not prescribe or furnish addicts with drugs after Thursday unless the addict can show a registration card. There have been 1,200 registrations at the bureau at 124 Prince street, and more than 1,500 addicts have received prescriptions at the North street clinic since it was opened in April.

## PRESIDENT HISSSED AT IRISH MEETING

"Impeach Him," Shout Several Men in Audience.

A resolution calling upon President Wilson to grant amnesty to all "political prisoners in the United States" was adopted unanimously last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League at the Amsterdam Opera House. The President's name was hissed when Peter Golden, the league's secretary, said:

"Mr. Wilson comes back and says he cannot aid Ireland because it was represented by the revolutionists and that the question could not be brought up at the Peace Conference because Ireland is a part of the British Empire." "Impeach him!" shouted several men in the audience shouted.

"We won't stand for Deutschland uber alles," went on Golden, "but he will stand for England uber alles—yet far more dangerous. Mr. Wilson would have made a magnificent Prime Minister for England. I'll tell you what you can do: you can kick out of existence the unprincipled, reactionary, pro-British Democratic party."

There was much applause when Golden said that if more blood was to be shed in Ireland he hoped most of it would be English blood.

Edward F. Cassidy, who presided, blamed the "autocratic press" of the country for the "lies" he said had been told concerning the struggling people of Russia.

## POLICE ACCUSED IN DEATH.

No Hunt for Husband's Slaying, Woman Says.

Mrs. Julia Faggert of 550 East 182nd street issued a statement condemning the Police Department last night for its alleged inactivity in seeking to identify the persons responsible for the death of her husband, Eugene Faggert, a driver for the Stawson-Decker-Sheffield Farms Milk Company, who was found unconscious in an area-way at 126 W. Eighty-fourth street early July 1. He was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital and died soon after his arrival. Mrs. Faggert asserts that he was murdered and that the police have done nothing to find his assailant.

Mrs. Faggert was supported in her accusation last night by John Rose, her brother, who said he had been told by Detective Sherry of the West Sixty-eighth street station to "keep his mouth closed and not say anything about the death of the newspapers."

It is alleged by Mrs. Faggert and her brother that more than \$300 was paid him when he left his home the night of June 30, saying he was going to Broadway and Forty-second street to look at the prohibition celebration. He had but \$2.16 when found in the area-way, they charge. Rose said the police assured him that his brother-in-law had died as a result of a fall into the area-way.

At the West Sixty-eighth street station it was said last night that Faggert's death was accidental and the case was closed as far as the police were concerned.

## NOT TO QUARANTINE WHEAT.

Board Will Not Hold Up Shipments Because of Grain Diseases.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—No quarantine against wheat shipments from Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia and Georgia because of grain diseases in those States will be declared at this time by the Federal Horticultural Board. This decision was reached by the board to-day after hearings.

The board held that the situation created in Virginia, West Virginia and Georgia by the appearance of the red worm disease could be handled successfully by the State authorities.

The Department's experts will hold conferences with experts from Illinois and Indiana to consider corrective measures against blight and the take all disease found in those States. It was explained that if those measures were found to be inadequate a quarantine would be necessary.

Experts heard to-day by the board expressed the opinion that the diseases in Illinois and Indiana were brought from Europe or Australia in shipments of seed wheat.

## ATTACK KEEPER AND ESCAPE.

Two Negroes Escape From Hackensack Jail.

Two negro prisoners in the Hackensack, N. J., jail awaiting arraignment on a charge of highway robbery, attacked a keeper there early yesterday and escaped. They afterward overpowered a West Shore Railroad policeman at Ridgewood Park, took his revolver, flashlight and club away from him and continued their flight. They were all over northern New Jersey are seeking them.

The fugitives are George Brown, Newark, and William McKinley, New York. When Kenneth Neyerhoff, the vice-warden, was making his rounds Brown said McKinley was ill and asked for medicine. When Neyerhoff returned with it and unlocked the cell door the negroes knocked him senseless with a club, bound him and left him locked in their cell. With Neyerhoff's keys they opened and looked behind them all the doors between them and freedom.

## SEEKS DIVORCE FROM BROKER.

Mrs. Loomis Starts Suit After Reading of Girl's Arrest.

Mrs. Julia Loomis, who lives at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, brought suit for divorce yesterday against Guy A. Loomis, an investment broker of the firm of G. A. Loomis & Co., 50 Broad street. Mrs. Loomis named Miss Eleanor Smith of Brooklyn as correspondent, and in addition alleges that her husband entertained other women and gave them expensive presents. She and her son, Guy A. Loomis, Jr., were compelled to live on money she borrowed from relatives. She asks temporary alimony of \$100 a week.

Mrs. Loomis says she first became aware that Miss Smith was something of an incident in the life of her husband when the girl called at Loomis's office and demanded \$250 to finance a trip to Washington. Loomis had her arrested, and in court she testified that she had lived with Loomis in his apartment in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, and also at the Hotel Commodore. The account of the arrest appears in the papers and Mrs. Loomis read it and immediately began preparations for her divorce action.

## \$10,000 FOR AERO PRIZES.

Seventeen Pilots Entered in Toronto-New York Race.

Toronto, July 15.—Seventeen entries and \$10,000 in cash prizes and trophies are already assured for the airplane flights from here to New York which are to feature the Canadian National Exposition to be opened here by the Prince of Wales on August 25, it was announced to-night.

So far all entries for the Toronto-New York race are from the United States, but twelve Canadian entries are expected before the exposition opens. Captured German Fokker planes, now in the possession of the Dominion Government, will be admitted to the contests and the prize money will be divided equally between the Canadian and American pilots. There are twenty-two of these craft here now.

## BLOCKADE LIFTING PRODS THE GERMANS

Trade Circulars Reach U. S.  
via Holland as Proclamation  
Is Issued.

OUTBID BRITONS ON DEAL  
Aided by Low Exchange Value  
of Mark, Big Dutch Con-  
tract Is Captured.

Germany is losing no time in attempting to get into her pre-war business stride or as near to it as possible, as is well known by importers and exporters here, besides persons in the United States of German birth or descent. One of the many letters, circulars and "information sheets" turned out in Germany and mailed from Amsterdam to reach the United States at about the time the Peace Council announced that the blockade on Germany had been lifted was in part as follows:

"America will not have forgotten that it was Germany which during the American War of Independence, when American currency was depreciated by 250 per cent, and American undertakings could be purchased at a ridiculously low price, made great investments in America and pocketed considerable profits. The Americans are good business men. They will not miss the chance now open to them in Germany. "But this chance exists only so long as the machine is in motion and is not totally destroyed and cast aside as old iron by the strangling peace conditions by the fall of the Danubian sword of Bolshevism. Then, to be sure, it would be too late for America also. Germany's disaster, which would carry infection abroad, would prove no blessing for the rest of the world either. But our socialization theorists would not enjoy such an end."

At the same time the German language newspapers here contained advertisements appealing to friends of the fatherland to send to friends and relatives in Germany the things most needed in the "stricken country." Coffee, articles rich in fats and the many foods barred for five years because of the blockade were asked for especially. Presents of money also were requested.

In some of the propaganda the Germans made a bad guess, as they outlined the extensive supplies of dyes which they have had ready to be shipped. They could not foresee that President Wilson in his proclamation pulling down the bars on trade with Germany made an exception in regard to dyes with the object of giving aid and protection to an infant industry, born largely as a result of the war and now a lusty, full grown business.

## U. S. Turning Out Good Dyes.

That the American dyes now being turned out in large quantities are of high grade is even admitted by inference by the Germans in their circulars, for they say only that the German dyes "have always been noted for their high quality."

In their early battle for trade Germany will have a large advantage in the low exchange value of the mark as a help to exporters. This was exemplified a month ago when a German firm outbid an English firm for a large engineering contract in Holland.

Payments to the German firm on the contract presumably will be made in florins, while in turn the German contractors will make their own payments in marks. Normally in Amsterdam the exchange rate on Berlin is \$3.93 florins per 100 marks, but the present rate is about 16.10 per 100, quite a large difference.

Should the payment on the contract of about 1,600,000 florins be made to the German firm in Dutch currency the German firm would remit this to Berlin and obtain about 10,000,000 marks for it instead of about 2,600,000 marks. However, against the profit which the German firm will make on the exchange rate has to be set the internal effect of rising wages and the cost of raw materials.

All things considered, though, it is not considered probable that the increased cost of production is sufficient to nullify the large profit on exchange. The fact that the German firm captured the contract strengthens the belief.

Although the internal purchasing power of the mark was greatly reduced by war inflation the German workman by resorting to substitutes and getting along without many things that he formerly enjoyed enabled the cost of production to be kept down below the average increase in the cost of commodities.

## GERMANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

However, the majority of the Germans are far from discouraged to the point of apathy, indifference or listlessness. The loud wails made before the signing of the armistice were for the purpose of softening the terms, while at the same time the Germans were working hard to start on their trade campaign as soon as the blockade bars were pulled down.

As indicating the matter of fact and optimistic view taken of the forced situation the following is part of a circular issued for German circulation with the object of bolstering the nerve of the downhearted ones in the country:

"The German people have proved their mettle before and they will prove it again. There is no doubt that once more we will become the most industrious and productive nation in the world. Backed by our culture, indomitable will and well known efficiency, we will be at the front with the country prosperous as before."

"Look at the French. Their modern prosperity dates from the indemnity of 1871. And as a nation they cannot be compared with the Germans. True, our indemnity is a hard load to carry, and is an enormous crime, but we will rise."

Germany, it appears, pay her indemnity will have to export \$12 worth of goods for every dollar's worth she imports. It is pointed out that with no large army or navy to maintain and with economies at home she may be able to reach her new goal.

## MAYOR'S ANNOYER FINED \$27.

Benjamin Weinberg Is Not at All Apologetic in Court.

Benjamin Weinberg, who had the misfortune to annoy the Mayor on Monday by signifying his truck directly in front of the official Hylan car all the way across the Williamsburg bridge, had \$25 added to the original \$2 it cost him when he was arraigned for three violations of traffic rules yesterday. Weinberg, represented the story he told on his arraignment in Tombs court, where he was

taken immediately after the incident. He contended that Detective Irving O'Hara, the Mayor's brother-in-law and body guard, had tried to jerk him from the driving seat of the truck and that was what caused the fight that horrified the Mayor.

Weinberg still showed the effects of the beating he got from O'Hara and the policeman who assisted the latter and was not at all apologetic for the inconvenience he caused the Mayor. The Traffic Court record showed that he had been convicted three times before for traffic violations.

## AIRPLANE GUNS HALT TURKISH MASSACRE

Stories of Atrocities in Near East Are Related.

Reports of Turkish atrocities brought back by a commission of American editors and clergymen who went abroad last March to study conditions in the Near East were made public at the headquarters of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East yesterday.

The Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett told of one massacre being prevented in the city of Urfa by the appearance of British airplanes. The aviators dropped colored lights and let loose a fusillade of machine gun fire which completely terrified the Turks. They had never seen aircraft before and some of them were heard to remark that only fools would be willing to fight against people who could walk through the air.

Dr. Bartlett said there were 50,000 Armenian women and girls held in captivity in Syria and Turkey, many of whom have since escaped. Bishop H. H. Post of Indianapolis said that he saw refugees in the Russian Caucasus and in parts of central Turkey eating grass in the fields.

It is not infrequent," he said, "to see people lying dead from starvation in the street or along the roadside, or to meet emaciated children begging for bread. The Turks have taken away the food and no crops have been planted this year. Thousands of homes are in ruins."

## LONDON TO REBUILD AS WAR MEMORIAL

New City in Westminster Proposed to Perpetuate Empire's Part.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, June 20.—Town planning as a means of commemorating the great war and the men who fell in it is being seriously considered. Two schemes are being advocated by the artistic world of London. One provides for the erection of a new city in Westminster, with a memorial bridge at Lambeth, and the other would give to London a new artistic bridge at Charing Cross to replace the unsightly railway bridge which spoils the beauty of the Embankment.

The latter proposal, which has been suggested many times before, has been given a new lease of life by the declaration of the members of the Royal Academy that they recommend its adoption. The academy favors a great road, with a memorial arch and place at Charing Cross. This would be a national and imperial memorial, just as Waterloo Bridge, Trafalgar Square and Waterloo place were the mementos of the great wars of the last century.

The Westminster scheme has been worked out by remarkable details. The first site may be proclaimed when the pageant of boats takes place on the Thames in celebration of the war achievements of the British Empire. It is suggested that a landing party may be instructed to climb the Albert Embankment, assemble outside Lambeth Palace and there devote a site for a monument. Such a memorial would be on the Lambeth side of the Empire War Memorial Bridge that is also proposed and would have facing it on the other side of the river a memorial wall which it is intended to commemorate the exploits of the British navy.

The new bridge, designed to take the place of the old Lambeth suspension bridge, is an essential part of Major Pawley's scheme for the creation of a new city in Westminster as an imperial war memorial.

The Empire War Memorial League will consider the advisability of seeking the cooperation of the London County Council and the Royal Academy memorial committee in opening a competition for architects and sculptors for the design of this bridge and the monuments. The proposal is that a certain number of artists shall be selected to compete in the final competition, and that they should receive monetary assistance adequate to the preparation of their designs and models. The suggested sum is \$45,000.

Apart from the monuments and the bridge the scheme entails the creation of a new London main road from Victoria station to London Bridge, and the establishment near the historical Westminster Abbey of a centre of science, art and learning. To carry out this idea wide avenues and streets will be laid out and great piazzas or circles opened up, adorned with monuments dedicated to the achievements of the fighting forces of the empire or her Allies. One of the outstanding features is the erection of new buildings for the University of London with a river frontage of 900 feet.

In this new city it is proposed to provide a theatre dedicated to Shakespeare and specially designed for the performance of his plays and other classics of drama, a noble hall for the presentation of the great masterpieces of music and a great gallery worthy of contemporary art. The designs of these buildings are already completed.

Empire avenue will run from the Memorial Bridge to Victoria, having at one end Place Verdun and at the other the naval monument, and in the centre, at Place Mon, the army memorial. Two wide streets shown in the plan are Australian Way and Canadian Way, while Vauxhall Bridge road becomes Columbia Way in honor of the United States part in the war. Every building in these roads is to be constructed of Portland stone.

## SHERMAN ACCUSES COLVER.

Says Trade Chairman's Interviews in London Injured Packers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A resolution by Senator Sherman (Illinois), Republican, requesting that the Federal Trade Commission furnish the Senate with documents relating to the exports of meat from the United States to Great Britain was adopted to-day without a record vote.

On inquiry from Senator Kanyon (Iowa), Republican, who said he was suspicious of the "propaganda on hand to discredit the commission and its findings in the meat industry," Senator Sherman explained that Chairman Colver of the commission, while in England recently, had given interviews to London papers "to put the American packers out of the British market not only in England, but in her colonies." The Senator said he believed Colver and possibly others had sent very unfriendly information to British authorities capable of injuring our export trade."

# Gangs and the Gangsters

There is a side of the life of New York that is passing. In full sway it was a bloody and shameful side. Men's lives were held cheap and murder was to be bought at a price. Organized criminality strode scarcely checked and police efforts were oftentimes futile.

The story of this part of the city's underworld is as absorbing as the romances of Dumas or Dickens. It will be told, in all its ugly glamour, in a series of articles beginning in

## The Sun NEXT SUNDAY

Gun play, the knife, poison, all the weapons of the crooks and the roughs have claimed their victims by the hundreds. Ghosts of the dead past are called up to stride across the stage to make citizens of the metropolis realize how much better and safer existence is now.

## The Day

has come for the gunmen of the Hudson Dusters, the Cherry Hillers, the Mott streeters and the like. There is no place or existence for them longer in the present scheme of affairs. But their history makes wonderful reading. Learn how and why they arose, what they did and the reason they went in these notable narratives, starting with

## Next Sunday's Sun